#### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The Senate Considers the Tariff Bill and a Semi-Political Debate Follows.

The House Devotes Most of the Day to a Discussion of the Direct-Tax Bill-Democratic Arguments Against the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- On motion of Mr. McPherson, the Senate bill for the relief of the Erie Railway Company -- referring to the Court of Claims its claim for carrying the mail on certain routes, between 1874 and 1887-was taken up and passed.

Mr. Frye's resolution of yesterday, instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the state of affairs at the Samoan islands, was reported back from the committee on contingent expenses, and was agreed to.

The Senate, at 12:30, resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being Mr. Harris's amendment to reduce the duty on beams, girders, etc., from 1 1-10c per pound to

Mr. Vest, referring to Mr. Sherman's speech yesterday, denied the assertion that the late election had settled the question of tariff legis-lation. He [Mr. Vest] was not disheartened by that result. If the Senator from Ohio and his party thought that the election had settled the tariff question, a greater mistake had never been made by mortal man. The question would last as long as the country endured, because it involved a fundamental difference in the construction of the Constitution, aside from the policies of the government. If the position of the Republican party to-day was the correct one-tnat of unlimited taxation for the purpose of protection-the war would never cease, because it was, in his judgment, a subversion of the principles of the government and of its autonomy. Unless he was very much mistaken in the American people and had studied human nature in vain, the result was as sure, in time, as that he stood in the Senate chamber today. But what he had particularly wished to gay was that, although the Senator from Ohio might be right in stating that the election was a triumph of the protective principle, he absolutely denied, in the most emphatic terms. that it settled the question as to the details of the bill. The people had not meant to indorse the Senate substitute. The details were, as a matter of self, he would exercise his right to criticise and to oppose every single provision of the substitute, although it should take up the balance of the session, because, in his judgment, the highest duty of every Senator was to scrutinize every paragraph closely and to discuss and vote upon it intelligently. Proceeding to details, Mr. Vest undertook to contravene the statement made yesterday by Mr. Sherman that on the metal schedule there was a reduction of 10 per cent, duty in the substitute. Mr. Vest continued to discuss the metal schedule in detail, and referred to the Steel Trust, characterizing it as "a gigantic devil-fish of a combination," which put an immense amount of money into the pockets of its members, in the name of American labor and of protecting infant industries. He quoted from a trade journal to products to Canada to the amount of \$36,000,000 a year and were there able to compete with the products of British manufacturers, paying the same rate of duties, and he asked why, if they Mr. Gorman said that he had never taken an

extreme view, either as to the reduction or increase of duties. The country had expected, however, that there would have been a moderate decrease of revenues, so as to remove the inequalities in the present tariff without interfering with the capital invested or with the labor employed in manufactures. But in the midst of a presidential campaign, and for political purposes, the Senate substitute had been framed. its purpose being a reduction of the taxation on two or three articles, principally sugar and tobacco, and an increase of taxation on all other products, for the purpose of increasing unduly the profits of certain manufacturing interests in the North. And the Senate, he said, was now met with the statement that there could be no modification or reduction of the rates proposed. and that the Republican side of the chamber would vote solidly to keep substitute as it is. As to the item under consideration, he had no question, from his knowledge of the iron and steel business, that I cent per pound would be ample duty on steel beams. Probably that rate would be more than was necessary to protect that industry and all the labor employed in it. His impression was, however, that the rate proposed in Mr. Harris's amend-ment, six-tenths of a cent per pound, would be

too great a reduction. Mr. Aldrich—As one member on this side of the chamber, I disclaim, entirely, occupying any such position as the Senator from Maryland sug-

Mr. Gorman-I accept the statement of the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] to the effect that the substitute must be accepted in its details. Mr. Allison-I entirely agree with the Sen-

ator from Maryland that this bill should be discussed in detail on the merits of each item, and, so far as I am concerned, as a member of the finance committee, I disclaim any idea that the bill is immaculate in its details. I expect that the finance committee itself will offer a good many amendments to it. I think there are several defects in it. I think that these steel-beam pound on steel beams, and at some proper time and to test the wisdom and integrity of her Leg-I shall be glad to offer that amendment. For islature. put through on party lines on for party purposes. I shall listen with pleasu. o any criticisms on the details of the bill. The bill, in its general frame-work, is intended to protect American industries and American labor, but as to its details I stand ready to listen to amendments, and to vote for them if they convince my judgment that the rate is either too high or too low. I think that some of the rates proposed are too low, and I have no doubt I shall vote to raise them. I think that some others are too high, and I shall vote to reduce them.

Mr. Gorman-I am very glad, even at this day, to have that statement from the Secator from Iowa. We all understand why this Senate substitute was framed. We all understand that it was framed for a political purpose, and I am not complaining of that. You succeeded in the election; you carried the country. It was well and magnificently done, and I have no right to complain of it. But, now that the election is ever, now that your party has succeeded, and is soon to come into possession of every branch of the government, it is the height of unwisdom to insist on these unduly high rates. There is no excuse for the Senator from Iowa voting with his party, as he has done for the last three days, as a unit on every item. If the Senator is convinced that this bill is imperfact, if he believes there are items in it which ought to be amended, why not recommit the bill and bring in a measure that is somewhat perfect? Why does he vote down every amendment offered by a Democrat, whether it be right or wrong, and hold out to us only the hope that hereafter the finance committee may offer amendments covering these cases! I do not think that any interest of the country demands that this bill shall be pressed in mere partisan spirit. I am ready to take up every item in the bill and consider it and vote on it. I cannot vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee, for I conceive that amendment is too radical, but I do want a reduction of duty on that particular article. We will go to the country again on this subject, and I hope that our side will be able to show that protection to American industries, to the full extent of providing for the difference in cost of labor here and elsewhere, will be made by this side, but that the sharp distinctions advocated by the Republicans, here and elsewhere, would build up monopolies way beyond anything that has ever been dreamed of, even during war times.

The debate was continued at great length by Senators McPherson, Allison. Vest, Aldrich and Gorman. In the course of it, Mr. Allison disclaimed the idea that the Senate substitute had been prepared for any political purpose. There never had been a time when the finance committee did not know that a revision of the tariff and a reduction of the revenue was an absolute necessity. The bill had been prepared by the Republican members of the finance committee on their responsibility as Senators, and not for

the base purposes of party capital. Having made a reference to the rum shope of New Jersey, Mr. Frye particularized them as those of Hudson county, and said that county had given the Democratic party a majority of over 8,000, while the Democratic majority in the whole State was not much over 7,000.

In further discussion Mr. Allison again repudiated the idea of the Senate substitute being | ate the power of the trusts to exact tribute from | classes. Soft or artificial, and hard paste, got up for political purposes, and threw back | the people by means of a high tariff. Referring | and we are all familiar with plen- They are not bound, as in purely the charge upon the Mills bill, which, he said, to the cotton tax, he attacked it on constitutionhad had the indersement of the Democratic ai grounds, and spoke in favor of a proposed national convention and had been framed on the amendment refunding the tax as far as possible lines of the President's message. He said there had not been an amendment offered yesterday that had not been taken "body and breeches" from the Mills bill. If the object of the Democratic Senators was to prevent the substituts being sent to the House of Representatives, he gave them notice quota had been paid in. He thought that the that he could stand early adjournment as long refunding of the tax was a thoroughly constituas they could. If they wanted to argue the tional and equitable proposition.

Pending further debate, the committee rose run the debate as a party machine, he gave them and the House adjourned.

notice that so far as he had authority with reference to the measure he should ask for its consideration every day in the morning hour and at

2 o'clock until disposed of.

Mr. McPherson took up the allusions to the rum interest of Hudson county, New Jersey, and gave it as his opinion that if the rum interest had consulted its own advantages it would have been found voting with the Republican party, which was in favor of free rum rather than of a reduction of duties on the necessaries

Mr. Vest, commenting on a remark by Mr. Allison that the Democratic party was dying hard, said that that might be true, but that he took great encouragement from the example set by that distinguished Senator who had been "killed" twice in Republican presidential conventions; but if there was ever any livelier corpse than the Senator to-day he [Mr. Vest] had never seen it. [Laughter.] He assured his friends that the old Democratic party, though slightly disfigured, was still in the ring, and that it would be ready to enter the lists in the next presidential canvass and meet the Republican party on this question. He commented upo n the recent dynamite explosion in a Chicago distillery, which had been charged upon the Whisky Trust, and upon the closing of the Montana copper mines by order of the copper syndicate, throwing out of employment, he said, 2,500 men in the middle of winter; also, upon the Sugar Trust; and said that the commercial devil fishes were crushing the life out of all legitimate trade and commerce

in the United States. Finally, the discussion closed and a vote was taken on Mr. Harris's amendment to reduce the duty on steel beams, etc., from 1 1-10c a pound to 6-10c per pound. The amendment was rejected-yeas 20, nays 29. All the votes of Republican Senators were in the negative, and with them voted Senators McPherson and

Mr. Gorham did not vote at all. Mr. Vest then moved to fix the rate on steel beams, etc., at le per pound Mr. Allison assented to that on the part of the finance committee, saying that he had been instructed to offer the amendment, and would have done so if he had been recognized by the chairman. The amendment was agreed to with-

An amendment offered by Mr. Vance to reduce the rate on trace-chains from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound was rejected, but on suggestion of Mr. Allison the item was passed over without definite action. An amendment offered by Mr. Jones, of Ar-kansas, to make cotton ties free of duty gave

out division, and the rate on steel beams, etc.,

stands at 1 cent per pound.

rise to a long discussion, participated in by Senators Jones, Berry, McPherson and Vance on one side, and by Senators Dawes, Aldrich of, the Senate going into executive session and soon adjourning.

Debatiog the Direct-Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- After the reading of the journal the House went into committee of the whole-Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, in the

chair-on the direct-tax bill. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, spoke in support of the measure and in opposition to the proposed amendment refunding the cotton tax. If there was merit in the latter proposition, that merit should be discussed in a separate bill, and the amendment should not now be brought forward to embarrass consideration of the pending show that American manufacturers sent their | measure. He controverted the position taken by Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, that the cotton tax was unconstitutional, and contended that the could do that, they needed such enormous pro-tection at home. He would be obliged to any tection at home. He would be obliged to any from twenty-six States and Territories. The tax was uniform, as contemplated by the Conassumption that this tax had been paid by the people of the Southern States was a mistaken one. It had been paid by the consumers in the Northern States. In answer to the declaration made by certain members from the South that that section was borne down by internal-revenue taxation he presented a comparative table to show that that declaration was incorrect. If it was true that the producer and not the consumer paid the tax, it would be seen that in the decade ending 1880, Illinois had paid \$188,242,-000, against \$4,190,000 paid by Georgia.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, could find no war rant in the Constitution for refunding the direct tax. The advocates of the bill believed in constitutional limitation, but thought the limitations should be on somebody else, and not on themselves. The principle of the bill was badthat the tax should be refunded because some States had not paid it. If the taxes were to be refunded, the cotton tax was the first which should be dealt with, and he gave notice of an amendment which would constitute the cottontax fund as so educational fund for the State which had paid it.

Mr. Seney, of Ohio, supported the bill, whose purpose, he said, had been grossly misrepresanted. In the newspapers and political gatherings it was stated that the bill was a mere raid by the loyal States upon the treasury. An examination of the facts would show that the socalled disloyal States would receive their portion of the money. It was true that the bill would take \$17,000,000 out of the treasury, but the money belonged to the people, and the sooner it was legislated out of the treasury and into the pockets of the people the better for the people. The people needed it, and the government had no use for it. If the bill passed it would place each and every State where it stood in 1861, when the tax was levied.

Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, argued against the policy of taking money from the national treasury for distribution among the States, and in the name of Pennsylvania he protested against throwing into her treasury the sum of \$2,000,000 to disarrange her well-conpeople can get along with a duty of I cent s | ceived and well-understood financial system,

and the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, inclosing a final ascertainment of the result of the election for President and Vice-president in New Jersey, Kansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia. Laid on the table.

The committee then resumed its session. Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, generally favored the bill, though he thought it should be amended in some particulars. Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, opposed the bill on

constitutional grounds, and because it would work injustice. Passing to a discussion of the cotton tax, he argued that it was unconstitutional in that it was not uniform. A tax on cotton was a tax on the only industry upon which the people of the South must live. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said that validity and

binding force of the act imposing the direct tax had never been questioned. That tax had been levied in the direction of "ultimate free trade." He quoted those words because one wing of the Democratic party would compel the government to support itself by direct taxation. If a 40-percent. tariff was robbery, 5 per cent. was robbery pro tanto. A direct tax seemed to be the ultimate goal of the statesman of America who were inveighing against the idea of taxation on the articles consumed by the American people. A direct tax was an unpopular tax and one which should only be resorted to in an emergency. In 1861 such an emergency existed, and the people of the loyal States had paid the tax and raised the money to save the people of the South from their folly-he would not say crime, because he did not wish to rake the smoldering embers. Out of the common fund raised by the tax it was proposed to withdraw what the loyal States had put in and to leave the South without its record of defaination. If the \$17,000.000 raised by that tax had crushed the rebellion, destroyed slavery and restored the Constitution, who were most benefited by it-the men who paid the money or the men who were to-day honorable members of the great family of States? Why should the men of the South complain that the small principal should be returned to the States that paid it without interest and the charge of defalcation be removed from the States that had not paid the tax? Underlying this proposition was the great fact that the passage of the bill would put the people of the country where equity says they ought to stand. It was a step toward the complete reunion of the hearts of the people of the country, a reunion not enforced by law, but controlled and promoted by the wish and purpose of both sections of the country to do actual justice toward each other.

Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, opposed the bill as being unconstitutional and unjust. It would take the money from the national treasury and place it in the treasuries of the several States. The only object in this was a reduction State taxes, and the money would therefore practically go into the pockets of those who owned property.

a was glad that the country had a President no would not sanction such legislation. Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, declared that the bill was sustained neither by law nor by precedent; he denounced it as a subterfuge and a lized races. These are the porcelain or fraud, and charged that its aim was to perpetuto the persons who paid it, and reserving the re-

mainder as a common school fund. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, stated that it was a mistake to suppose that the State of South Carolina was in default in regard to the direct tax. As a matter of fact, more than its

#### BEAUTIES OF CERAMIC ART

A Rich and Varied Collection of Pottery Most Attractively Exhibited.

Some Rare Specimens to Be Seen Along with the Artistic Work of Potters of To-Day-Address of Mrs. Hussey.

The first exhibit of the Art Association for this season, began yesterday, and will continue throughout to-day and to-morrow, at the residence of Mrs. Myla Ritzinger, No. 250 North Tennessee street, who has thrown open her large par'ors for the display. Through the center of the two rooms is a long table on which is placed the Rookwood and Beleek ware, the chief features of the exhibit. The Rookwood pottery is manufactured at Cincinnati, and is in the fullglazed and dull finish. It is all distinguished by the same delicate gradations of the ground color and ranges through every tint, from the darkest to the lightest tone. The colors are mostly olive and brown; for the decorations, flowers in natural and conventionalized forms are used, and as all is free hand, no two pieces are exactly alike. Another ware made at the same factory is the "cameo." It comes shaded in the most delicate tints of pink, blue, buff and terra cotta, and is daintily embellished. The articles are useful and ornamental, and comprise vases, baskets, rose jars, cups and saucers, bonbonniers, cream-jugs, sugar-bowls, teapots, chocolate pots, salad bowls, olive and bon-bon servers and jardinieres. One large jardiniere is tinted in blue and terra-cotta, beautifully shaded, and has a decoration of daisies. The articles are in the quaintest and oddest of The Beleek china is thin and delicate, and

comes in exquisite designs, simply indescribable. The vase sent to Mrs. Harrison is of this ware, and is very beautiful. A duplicate is in the exhibit, and is for sale. There are four decorated pieces of the Beleek, two in gold, one in blue and the fourth in colers. The designs are all simple, as the china is so beautiful it needs but very little, if any, decoration. A levely dish for flowers is oblong and has a lace-work insertion, handles and edge, similar to Mrs. Harrison's vase. There are also cups and saucers, odd vases and flower-holders, pitchers, cracker jars and other articles. One form of the Beleek is the bamboo, the design being ribbed, as if made of small bamboo sticks. The wars can be decorated, and the queer shapes are very desirable. There is also some American Royal Worcester, which is much admired.

Aside from the Rookwood and Beleek, a number of artists here and elsewhere have loaned their work to add to the beauty of the exhibit. Mr. Paul Putzki has a salad set, of thirteen pieces, each having a design of some ingredient of a salad. He also shows several plaques and plates, all done with the same beauty of design and finish that characterizes all of his work. Among Mr. Putzki's pupils, who have some pieces in the exhibit, are Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who is represented by a square plaque, with a design in yellow and

white chrysanthemums. Mrs. David Coffin has a half dozen cups and saucers, arranged in a blue plush case. In the top of the case, artistically arranged, is a bunch of peacock feathers. A handsome vase is in imitation of Royal Worcester, and it would puzzle a connoisseur to tell the difference between it and the real. Mrs. E. L. McKee has a dozen fruit plates, each having a different fruit design. She also has two slender-neck vases, one with a rose and the other a pansy design, and three other vases.

Mrs. J. C. Walker has several bandsome plaques, excellent in design and work. Miss Daisy Roberts has balf a dozen fruitplates, Miss Roberts a vary pretty chocolate-pot, und Miss Jessie Fisher also has some cups and saucers that are very pretty. Mr. J. F. Gookins shows an exquisite plaque,

called "The Spirit of the Poppies-Summer in Some of the hadsomest carved wood ever seen in the city is the work of Miss Jeanette Love, of Muncie, who has loaned it to the exhibit. There are two tables-one in oak, with a design in holly leaves and berries, with a conventional border, and the other was in cherry wood, with ivy-leaf design. A hall-chair and organ-bench in oak, are unique in both form and carving. A fifth piece is an easel. It is elaborate, and a fine specimen of the work of this gifted wood-carver. Mrs. T. O. N. Morris has five pieces of wood-work that are excellent. Mrs. Morris is a pupil of Miss Sara Levy, whose wood-carving is much admired in Cincinnati and Oxford, and Mrs. Morris has taken instructions from her here, but a few weeks. Some of the daintiest work imaginable is the painting done on bolting cloth by Miss Mattie Tuttle; one piece, which is framed in gilt and white, is equal to a very fine

quisite as the material upon which it is done. Mrs. A. E. Ferry, whose china painting is so much admired, has a number of articles, cups, saucers, plates, oyster sets, and bread and milk sets, all tastefully decorated by her brush. Mrs. A. J. Thomas has several pictures, and there are some very fine portraits painted on ivory by Miss Heuermann, of Chicago. The Rookwood Pottery sent some souvenir jugs of their ware. The feature yesterday was an excellent paper read by Mrs. J. R. Hussey, as follows:

water color. Miss Tuttle's painting is as ex-

"Among all the discoveries of man, the making of pottery is the oldest and most widely diffused art, and has been used by every tribe on earth, savage and civilized. It may be that Adam touched the spring which has fed all the streams flowing on in ever-increasing volume through all the ages. We are told that its known history began with the Tower of Babel, but the oldest known pottery is from Egypt, where the art of enameling and painting with colors, was discovered. From thence it was transmitted to the Greeks, who, not seeming to have liked it, practiced it but seldom; confining their efforts to unglazed ware, or painted and covered with a thin lustrous varnish. This art, handed down to the Romans, was lost in Europe, until in a modern age the Saracens, by their brilliant productions, aroused the Christians to imitate their example. It is believed that the art of making porcelain was discovered about two thousand years ago, in China. From thence it is traced to Japan and to Italy in the fifteenth century. From Italy to France and Germany, and through Holland to England and America. The productions of each country are characteristic, but American pottery, like its paintings, having been borrowed, has, as yet, but few distinctive peculiarities. However, there may be a grain of satisfaction in feeling that the cups on our tables are lineal descendants of those of pyramidal times. The lover of pottery and porcelain is certainly justifiable in his hobby. The highest result of civilization is said to appear in the best union of beauty and utility. Almost all other beauty fades or decays. Flowers are short lived, paintings on paper or canvas fade or change, but the flowers on our cups, unless broken, will be as bright a century hence as on the day they were copied from their perishing model.

"To form some idea of the civilizing and elevating influences effected by the introduction of porcelain, we must reflect on the loss that would be felt among the poor as well as the rich if it were abolished. The poor might return to earthenware and the rich to gold and silver, but it is a change we do not like to coasider. We enjoy our tables furnished with bright and tasteful ware, and cling most affectionately to the associations clustering around the rare old China and white and blue stoneware of our youth; which are like unto 'The touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is

"Pottery, in the broadest meaning, includes everything, made by baking in fire or furnace, into the composition of which clay euters, and here we find a similitude to man, who, being made of the dust of the earth and launched the furnace of life, stands an example of the different degrees of heat and polish the all-wise Potter has seen fit to apply. We all know the opaque and unglazed kind, very slightly baked, which represents the vessel in the rough, red, yellow or black, according to the color of the clay. The savage, in all his native unadorned condition, has had none of the decoration of the civtranslucent pottery. Here we find two ty of illustrations of each. The difference commercial enterprises, to the production between the two is not always easily perceived,

as we too well know. "Soft pasts porcelain is in general soapy or oily to the touch, and can be scratched with a fine iron point. The glaze covers the whole object, while in hard porcelain we often find unglazed points on the under side or rims. The latter will resist the file, and will in all respects offer a firm foundation for our faith. The true porcelain is made by the union of an infusible clay, known by its Chinese name kaolin and a stone, feldspar. Kaolin is an essential ingredient, and it cannot be made with-

out it. It does not effervesce with acids and resists the highest temperature of the furnace.

More than one firing is required to turn out the
most perfect pieces. Each coat of glaze, enamel or paint must be subjected to fire and few good specimens are executed without two bakings and often four or five. It is impossible in such a hasty sketch to give a clear idea of the vast field of work suggested under the head of Pottery. The subject is so endless that one scarcely dares touch upon it, not knowing where the labryrinth will lead. The Egyptian, Greek and Roman, as well as the ancient American fields, are too rich and rare to be lightly touched by an apprentice hand. A study not to be exhausted in years of research must be passed reverently by. Even so, the early efforts of France, Germany and England, China and Japan also, tempt the lover of the beautiful to become a victim of the Dog Fo or the Forty Thieves. A mere mention of the styles most familiar to us is all that we can venture upon to-day. I sometimes long to be admitted to the famous collections preserved in the different parts of the world, but if my increase of knowledge were to detract from my pleasure in my own little cups of Dresden or Limoges. I would do better to drink my tea in silence, and lose my more ambitious flights in contemplation of these translucent fields of humble and familiar flowers. My gropings have resulted in some surprises as well as disappointments. The creamy old "Satsuma" found everywhere in Japanese shops does not figure among native collections of value—their Satsuma being different in color and workmanship. The old original Chinese decorations were in blue and white. This blue was imported to Holland, from whence we get our blue delft, so common in America in early days. The Chinese decoration is often symbolical and represents the beliefs and habits of the people—rauging from pictures of Confucius to the bat. The latter is rather remarkable. Its Chinese name is the same as the word that stands for happiness, and is employed as a symbol for the latter. It is sometimes met with on pieces repeated five times, and stands for longevity, riches, tranquillity. love of virtue and a happy death. Chinese gen-tlemen are lovers of old porcelain, and pay even higher prices than the most extravagant of Western collectors. The crackle-ware, with which we are all familiar, is a favorite with them and has been admired for 1,000 years. One process of making this is by covering the surface with a certain paste, which will at once crack upon being plunged while hot, into cold

Japanese porcelain is derived from the Chinese, of which it frequently bears the marks, and with which it is often confounded, but, though the process of manufacture is the same, the ornamentation is often very unlike. The colors are more pure and brilliant, the figures the plants. animals, and especially birds and fishes are more exact and original. A great difficulty in the way of our understanding these wares results from a practice, which is common throughout the country, of bequeathing to a son or favorite apprentice the trade-mark of a celebrated potter. Different workmen will often inscribe their names, or the piece will be dedicated to some one. A difference in handwriting will also make confusion. The Japanese, like the Chinese, are good collectors. They do not have many specimens, but those they have are well preserved in velvet or silk bags and are handled with care.

"The Italian field offers a tempting and abundant yield of rich and artistic material, but a passing reference to the Capo di Monte factory at Naples must suffice. This factory for porce-lain was founded by Charles III in 1736. Its triumphs were in soft paste porcelain. The King took great pride in it, working with his own hands and encouraging the productions of good wares for the use of his subjects. On the accession of Ferdinand IV, in 1759, the second period of the works commenced. In the annual fairs, held in the palace square, a booth was devoted to the porcelain, and the King showed great interest in the daily reports of sales, which were brought to him, with the names of the purchasers. Fair specimens are to be found in Naples and its neighborhood. Those made in the second period, decorated with colored reliefs, are less common than the plain white, having been produced for the wealthy class. They include exquisite shell and flower work, as well as groups of figures, which are delicately painted and gilded. Many equal or surpass in delicacy and perfection the finest productions of Sevres or Dresden. The stippled character of flesh painting was the means of identification although not reliable, as many fine pieces were not stippled. The early pieces in white were somewhat yellowish in glaze and principally valuable as being of greater age. Considered as a whole, the Copo di Monte wares, both cheap and expensive, rank in taste and beauty, as well as artistic finish, above those of many European factories. The crowned N mark was sometimes written backwards. The factory closed in 1821.

"Upon entering the French domain we must pass Palissy and his struggling followers, to take up the names most familiar to us. In 1756 Louis XV established the manufacture of the famous ware called Sevre, in which Madame De Pompadour is said to have been interested Soft paste was used until in 1769, when a lady near Limoges found some white clay which believed might be used in washing as a substitute for soap. A chemist recognized it as the desired kaolin and from this the history of Sevres is a brilliant one. Entire articles of furniture, clocks, mirror and other frames, besides all articles of table ware, were made in the most elaborate styles. We who have such a rarity of beautiful things on which to spend our surplus can scarcely understand the craze which induced men to give £900 for a single vase. The letter L is the present

mark. "Another favorite French porcelain is Limoges, with which we are all familiar. It did not become important until in 1830, when the Messrs. Haviland, of New York, seeing some of the work, entertained the idea of introducing it into the American market. They went to France, and eventually established a factory of their own, where they employ daily 1,200 men, and manufacture six thousand plates a to say nothing of other articles. They have introduced machinery run by steam to supplant the potter's wheel. In 1886 there were in the town and district of Limoges thirty-five porcelain factories, possessing eighty-six kilns, and giving employment to five thousands persons; sixty-two decorating establishments, employing two thousand hands, and thirty mills for grinding and preparing the clay. The Havilands produce about 10 per cent. of the whole now made in Limoges.

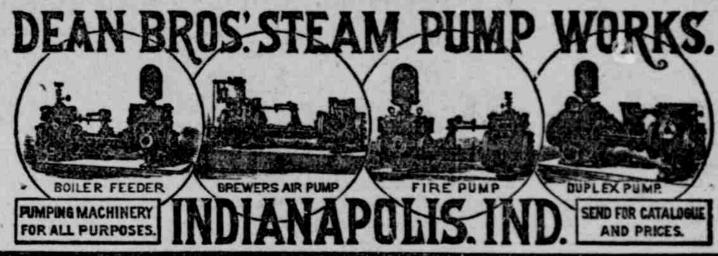
"The French apply the word faience to all

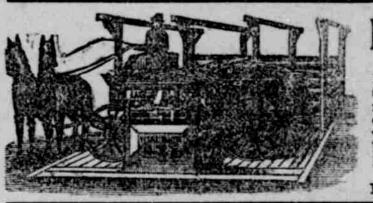
pottery and porcelain, while the word as adopted in England excludes porcelain and is confined to pottery decorated with colors. "To Augustus II, King of Poland, we are indebted for the famous Dresden china. The ancient marks are in use to-day-the monogram 'A. R. Augustus, Rex.' The crossed swords taken from the arms of the Elector of Saxony sometimes have a dot or star between the handles; also, the single letter 'R,' or the word 'Dresden' are used. From here, as in all factories, plain pieces are often taken and decorated elsewhere. In this case find a cut across the mark. Several cuts denote a defect. In England Staffordshire, the clay country, has been the seat of English pottery from the earliest times. The size of butter pots, of earthenware, was regulated by Parliament to hold fourteen pounds. Their quality was also ordered to be so firm as not to take in moisture and increase their weight. They also made tablets for graves and house decoration. The blue delft was introduced from Holland in the seventeeth century and is now found in old families both in old and New England. To Josiah Wedgewood this art, in modern times, owes more than any other person. Among the greatest of his improvements was the invention of the paste called jasper, for cameos, portraits and bas-relief. Here we find copies of the finest sculpture and painting. The mark is the simple name, 'Wedgewood.' "For the Royal Worcester, Crown, Derby and Minton of the present day their perfect specimens must speak for themselves. They are fair rivals to the Limoges, although the latter has been conceded the greatest degree of perfection. All employ the best artists of the day as decorators, but until the artist is allowed to use his signature, as is done in a few cases, we cannot hope for uniform excellence. "American pottery is slowly coming to the front. The Beleek, of Trenton, N. J., and our

favorite Rookwood are much admired. It is only a few years since the famous Pottery Club of Cincinnati, was founded, and it has a!ready a more than local reputation. To Miss Louise McLaughlin, a member of the club, is assigned the credit of rediscovering the Haviprocess of decoration under land the glaze. Another member is Mrs. Maria Longworth Nichols, who for some time supported a school, and founded the Rookwood Pottery, an example of the influence of international expositions. The Japanese collections at our centennial exposition suggested to Mrs. Nichols the idea of developing latent possibilities in the clays of Ohio. At present one of the characteristics is the unusual variety of clay bodies and glazes. Another is the absence of restrictions on the artists. of a given amount of work, but are left free to produce individual work. The perfection and

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doing fairly well. There are two firms in New Jersey turning out very beautiful ware-Messrs. Ott & Brewer and Willets. Each claim imported Irish laborers from Beleek. We have in our collection some exquisite pieces of home talent which speak for themselves and in which we take a just pride. We can safely say there are plenty of painters of pictures who are doing far less to spread the love of art."

Mrs. Hussey had pieces of china representing the several makes mentioned in the paper Among them was a tea set and tray in pure white with figures from celebrated pictures in relief. There was also a Capo de Monte from Italy, made in 1736, and loaned by Mrs. Ritzinger, and the same ware, made later, with the fresh colors, loaned by Rev. N. A. Hyde, was also exhibited. A real Dresden piece, made for Napoleon and bearing the royal crest, an N surmounted by a crown, which was used on Napoleon's table and brought to this country by A. T. Stewart, was loaned by Mrs. Fabriley. There were pieces of Japanese, Chinese, Limoge, Haviland, Satsuma and Thun, all fine specimens of the wares. This is regarded as the most successful exhibition ever held.

Superiority of American Workmen.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.-A couple of Pittsburg tube-workers have just been engaged to go to England to teach the employes in the Longmore's tube-works some new points in the manufacture of tubing. They have a contract at \$5 per day. Thomas Longmore, one of the proprietors of the great English plant, was in the city and left for New York this afternoon, en route for home He has been making a tour of the steel-mills of this country, and said he was greatly impressed with what he had seen, and pleased with the reception which had been tendered him by the manufacturers of Pittsburg and Ohio. "I am taking a couple of workmen back with me," said he, "but I do not care to discuss this matter to any extent. I am afraid your manufacturers might think I was trying to secure some of their best men." Mr. Longmore observed, while visiting the mills here, that the American workmen were more rapid and had a better system of doing their work than the iron-workers of the old country. The two men he took back with him are some of the most skillful in their craft. Mr. Longmore's principal object is to gradually inaugurate a new system in his works, to run it on the American plan. Mr. Longmore says business is exceedingly good with the iron men of England. "We have." said he, "a very good trade in America, and it

is increasing." Foreign Flage Not Wanted.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 11 .- The new central viaduct, an immense iron structure, connecting the South-side, a suburb, with the business por tion of the city, was formally dedicated to-day. The viaduct is 101 feet in height and about three-quarters of a mile in length. The structure had been decorated in honor of the event, The decorations consisted of flags and festoons of evergreens. The flags of foreign nations predominated, there being 66 of them, and 20 American flags. This caused the utmost excitement and greatly enraged many citizens. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic refused to march until some change was made. As soon as the city officials heard of the matter the foreign flags were removed at once.

Fire-Arms for Playthings.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11 .- At Middletown, O. yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Samuel Cook left her two children, aged three and four years, in the house while she went to the grocery. On her return she heard the report of a gun, and at the door found the four-year-old-boy, Robert, who was saying: "Don't cry, Charlie and I'll get ma." Entering the room she found Charlie on the floor with a bullet wound in his forehead. A Flobert rifle, belonging to an older son. was in the room, but supposed to be out of reach of the children.

When Beby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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The Singer's Christmas. It is high time to commence practicing Christmas Music, and to plan festivals. DITSON & CO. pub-

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King Winter. A true cold weather Cantata. L.O. Emerson. 30 cts. \$3 per doz.

Messenger of Christmas. T. M. Towns. 30 cts.

\$3 per doz. Christmas Songs and Carols. For Young Children. Kate Douglas Wiggin. 12 ets. \$1.08 per doz. Bright and Interesting Christmas Services. Joyful Chimes, (8 ets., 72 ets. doz.) Rosabel. Birthday of our Lord, (8 cts., 72 cts. doz.) Rosabel. Song of the Christ, (12c., \$1.08 doz.) Sawyer.

Cantatas for Choirs, Societies, Etc. Christmas Eve, (35 cts., \$3.12 doz.) Gade Christmas, (80 ets., \$7.20 doz.) Gutterson. Christus, (40 ets., \$3.50 doz.) Mendelssohn. ANY BOOK MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. DENNSYLVANIA LINES-THE DIRECT AND POPULAR PASSENGER BOUTES. Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolisas follows: PANHANDLE BOUTE-EAST.

Leave for Ptsbrg. & N. 1 ...... 4:30am 2:55pm 2:55pm Richmond and Columbus ... 9:00am

Arrive from N.Y. & Pitsbg.ll:40am 6:50pm Columb's, Richm'd, etc. 9:40am

Sleepers to Pittsburg and New York without controls of the state o CHICAGO DIVISION. Leave for Chicago and Northwest...11:20am 11:20pm Arrive from Chicago and Northwest. 3:50am 3:50pm

Leave for Louisville and the South...... 4:05am 8:30am 4:00pm 5:10pm and the South......10.45am 11:10am 6:40pm 11:00pm

Cairo Express, Leave .... Vincennes Accommodation, Leave .. Vincennes Accommodation, Arrive. Cairo Express, Arrive .... TANDALIA LINE-SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis.7:30am 11:55am 11:00pm 7:00 Greencastle and Terre Haute Acem 4:00 Arrive from St. L. 3:45am 4:15am 2:50pm 5:00pm Terre Haute and Greencastle Accm 10:00am Sleeping, Farlor and reclining-chair cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company or H. R. DERING, As-sistant General Passenger Agent.

THE SHORT LINE The only line with solid trains to Bloomington and Peoria, with through cars to principal Missouri river points, in several hours less time than any other line. Also, through Sleeping and Reclining-chair Cars via Danville to Chicago, making as quick time, at lower rates, than any other line. The

authorized differential route East, with quick time and through tickets to principal Eastern cities, at considerably less than regular rates. Trains at Indianapolis Union Depot

Leave, going East..\*4:10 am 11:00 am \*9:00 pm

Leave, going West..\*7:30 am 3:30 pm \*11:00 pm

Arrive, from East..\*7:00 am 3:15 pm \*10:30 pm Arrive, from West.. \*3:50 am 10:40 am \*8:40 pm \*Daily. All trains have the finest of Buffet Sleeping and Reclining-chair Cars. For tickets and full in-

formation apply at 42 and 44 Jackson Place, opposite main entrance Union Station, the Union Station, Indianapolis, or to any agent on the line.

Look in local column for special notices of excursions, reduced rates, etc. THE SAFE LINE



EAST and SOUTH. Trains leave Indianapolis: 3:55 a.m. (daily), 10:50 a.m., 3:50 p.m., 6:25 p.m. S:30 a.m., 11:40 a.m., 4:55 p.m., 10:55 p.m. (daily.) Only line with night train to Toledo and Detroit. W. H. FISHER, Gen'l Ag't C., H. & I.

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The ONLY LINE running a MORNING TRAIN to Chicago, returning the same day. Leave Indianapolis 7:10 a. m. daily; returning, leave Chicago 11:40 p. m. daily, arriving Indianapolis 8:10 a. m. Other trains leave as follows: 11:55 a. m. (except Sunday), arrive at Chicago at

6:35 p. m. 11:15 p. m. (daily), arrive at Chicago at 7 30 a. m. 6:00 p. m. (daily), Monon Accommodation. Pullman Sleeping and Chair Cars on all through Ticket office, 26 S. Illinois street.

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